

our educators but also challenges for all the rest of us.

We're also learning a lot of things that impose new responsibilities on us. I know that the Democratic Governors heard from my friend Rob Reiner, who is sitting out here at this table, who is passionately concerned about what happens to children from the time they're born until they're 2 or 3 years old. We now know things about those years that we never knew before. And that imposes upon us responsibilities we never had before because we now know we can prevent problems from occurring we didn't think we could, and we can unleash potential we didn't know was there and that requires us to behave in a different way.

So tomorrow night, I'm going to try to talk about the next steps I think we have to take. But I want you to think in big terms about this. Every time a Governor is elected who has real vision and real understanding and a real willingness to take prudent risks to tap the potential of this moment, we have advanced the cause of freedom and democracy, and we've given more people a chance to light up their own lives. That's really what all this is about.

Democracies normally don't do very well in times of peace and prosperity. They sort of get complacent and kind of go to the golf course twice a week. *[Laughter]* Sounds like a good idea to me. *[Laughter]* Unfortunately, we don't have that luxury now, not if we're going to do what we ought to do.

So that's what this is about tonight. In the next 2 years, we'll be seeing 38 Governors' races come up for a vote of the people, affecting

80 percent of the people who live in this country. And the decisions that will be made by those Governors will chart the course for the next century. This is a very, very important time to be making these judgments. And I can tell you, having now been President for 4 years and having been a Governor for 12 years—I could tell you a lot of things about that—*[laughter]*—but the point I want to make is there are a lot of things that a President can do and a lot of things a President can't. There are some things that can and will only be done by the Governors of this country, working with people throughout the States. It matters a great deal. You know that. That's why you're here tonight.

But as you think about this tonight and tomorrow night at the State of the Union and the work that I'm going to help you do in the next 2 years to try to make sure we elect more people from our party to the statehouses to move this country forward, just remember, usually democracies get lazy in times of peace and prosperity. The changes and the challenges of this time do not permit us to do this. If we do it, we will regret it for a very long time. If we don't, you ain't seen nothing yet.

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:40 p.m. in the Regency Ballroom at the Omni Shoreham Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Howard Dean of Vermont, chair, Democratic Governors Association; Gov. Pedro Rossello of Puerto Rico; Gov. Roy Romer of Colorado; singer Santita Jackson; and Rob Reiner, founder, I Am Your Child campaign.

Letter to Congressional Leaders and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission Reporting on Radio Frequency Spectrum Reallocation

February 4, 1997

Dear _____:

Title VI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 directs the Secretary of Commerce to prepare a report identifying at least 200 megahertz (MHz) of the radio frequency spectrum for reallocation, over a period of 15 years, from Federal Government use to non-

federal Government use. This title also directs the President to notify the Federal Communications Commission and both Houses of Congress as actions are taken under this title. Including the reallocation of the 25 MHz reported in this

Feb. 4 / Administration of William J. Clinton, 1997

notice, actions have now been completed to re-allocate 120 MHz of spectrum for use by non-federal Government entities.

Under delegated authority, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is responsible for managing the Federal Government's use of the radio frequency spectrum. On March 22, 1995, former Secretary of Commerce Ronald Brown submitted to you NTIA's Spectrum Reallocation Final Report; this report presented a schedule for reallocating specified frequency bands over the period extending to January 1999. The NTIA report identified the frequency band 4635–4660 MHz for reallocation in January 1997.

I am pleased to inform you that the Federal Government frequency assignments in the 4635–

4660 MHz frequency band have been withdrawn by NTIA in compliance with section 114 of the Act. In addition, appropriate modifications have been made to the United States Table of Frequency Allocations for Federal Government stations to reflect the completed spectrum reallocation actions.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate; and Reed E. Hundt, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Estonia-United States Fisheries Agreement

February 4, 1997

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Estonia Extending the Agreement of June 1, 1992, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended ("the 1992 Agreement"). The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange

of notes at Tallinn on June 3 and 28, 1996, extends the 1992 Agreement to June 30, 1998.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Estonia, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
February 4, 1997.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Lithuania-United States Fisheries Agreement

February 4, 1997

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania Extending the Agreement of November 12, 1992, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States,

with annex, as extended ("the 1992 Agreement"). The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Vilnius on June 5 and October 15, 1996, extends the 1992 Agreement to December 31, 1998.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Lithuania, I